

Grain Milling

The grain milling industry is spread widely throughout Syria. The Ministry of National Economy records over 360 small enterprises with a total of 311 mills and 257 cylinders, employing about 1,700 workers. Many of these are very small units driven by a diesel engine or by water power. In addition, there are five larger mills in Damascus, Aleppo and Homs fitted with modern machinery and employing a total of about 250 workers.

Other Industries

Syria has many minor industries, some of long standing, others new. These include enterprises for the manufacture of paints and colors, biscuits, spaghetti, confectionery, metal containers, furniture, domestic utensils, liquid gas, alcoholic and other beverages, ropes, tiles, cement piping, plastics, cosmetics, cardboard, plywood, pins, nails and springs, and establishments engaged in refrigeration, processing of licorice root, casting of iron, brass and other metals, manufacture of hand and machine tools, repair of motor vehicles and accessories.

Deposits of asphalt near Latakia are being worked by a company which produces raw and processed asphalt and asphalt tiles.

II APPRAISAL OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Location

The Damascus, Aleppo and Homs-Hama areas are the main centers of manufacturing industry, a logical location in terms of accessibility of raw materials, communications, water and power services, skilled labor and the proximity of markets. These industrial towns, conveniently situated at a distance of less than 150 miles from the nearest seaports, and connected with these by road, rail or both, are the natural market places for agricultural products and the largest centers of consumption for manufactured goods. Latakia, next in importance, is a rapidly growing port town.

NOTES ON ELECTRIC POWER 415

An increase of about 60% in cotton production is expected by 1960, but present power capacity appears adequate to meet this expansion. 377
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Glass

The Damascus glass factory owns a 600-KW power plant. The total productive capacity of the factory is about 43 tons of glass per day; in 1953 about 3,000 tons of glass were actually produced, representing about 70 days output at full capacity. If a consumption of about 100 KWH per ton of glass is assumed then the generated power in 1953 would have been about 0.3 million KWH. 377
323

Cold Storage

A cold storage plant in Damascus has a 500-KW power plant interconnected with the public utilities network. It can be assumed that about half of the approximately 2 million KWH required annually is supplied by the public utilities and half by the factory's plant. 377
254

Oil Mills

Two Aleppo oil mills have private power plants, the larger with a capacity of 1,200 KW, the smaller with 300 KW. These factories work only about 150 days per year (say six days per week during six months). With one-third of the capacity in reserve and an assumed load factor as low as 10% the power generated per year would be about 1.5 million KWH. 377
388

Flour Mill

A flour mill in Aleppo has a 400-KW plant. With a utilization of two-thirds of the capacity for 6,000 hours the power generated would be about 1.2 million KWH. 377
256

Sugar

In 1953 the Homs sugar factory processed 7,000 tons of sugar from beets and refined 22,000 tons from raw sugar. Power required for the former 377
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